

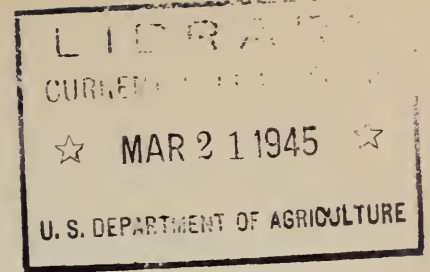
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WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION  
150 Broadway  
New York, 7, New York



February 2nd, 1945

TO: Farm Program Directors  
FROM: Donald G. Lerch *Don Lerch*  
SUBJECT: Weekly report on "FEED SUPPLIES".

.....FEED SUPPLIES.....

According to the War Food Administration reporters the trends in the feed markets of the country during the past week showed a continued increase in demand, due to the continued cold weather, and a further increase in the amount of wheat millfeeds that are available. Transportation difficulties are pinching a little more at every point along the route from the grain-producing areas of the Middle-West to the grain-consuming areas of the East. Further reduction of reserve stocks in the hands of feed dealers has prevented them from making up the shortcomings of wholesalers. At Buffalo there was further reduction of the movement of wheat feeds...with practically no offerings or allocations of linseed meal. There were practically no offerings of soybean meal from the Middle-West...there were a few offerings for prompt and deferred shipments by the mills in the South. But practically all of the cottonseed meal was taken locally. For the country as a whole the feed ratios were a little less favorable in January than they were in December. For example, in January of this year a hundred pounds of butterfat would buy about 2500 pounds of feed whereas in December it would buy about 70 pounds more feed. Likewise poultrymen found that a hundred dozen eggs in January would buy about 1600 pounds of feed while in December of last year it would buy 160 pounds more feed.

NEW YORK, N.Y., Jan. 10, 1935  
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NEW YORK, N.Y., Jan. 10, 1935

January 10, 1935

Dear Sir:

Enclosed for you are two copies of the report of the

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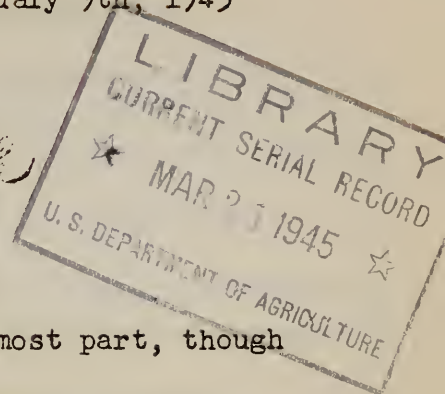


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WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION  
150 Broadway  
New York, 7, New York

February 9th, 1945

TO: Farm Program Directors  
FROM: Donald G. Lerch *Don Lerch*  
SUBJECT: Weekly report on "Feed Supplies".



...FEED SUPPLIES...

Feed markets were unchanged this past week for the most part, though there were some reports to the War Food Administration that local reserve supplies were running low. The amount of wheat millfeeds produced during the past week was down a little from the previous week. Demand held up, so the shortage of supplies to meet trade needs was as much or more than it has been. The over-all production of oilseed meals was about 10 percent lower during the December just past than December 1943. The demand for corn feeds and for distillers' and brewers' dried grains still outran supplies. Supplies of oilseed meals, with the exception of soybean, were lower the first quarter of the present feed year than they were a year ago. The first quarter of the feed year is made up of the months of October, November and December. There was a great variation in the prices of the different meals also. With linseed meal there was about 55 percent as much of it in the first quarter of the present year as there was in the same quarter of last year. However, the price of linseed meal was only 32 percent above the 10 year average price. In the case of cottonseed meal there was about 90 percent as much of it produced in the first quarter of the present feed year as in the same quarter a year ago. The price of the cottonseed meal was 74 percent above the 10 year average. With soybean meal there was about 5 percent more produced in the first quarter of 1944 than in the first quarter a year ago. However, the price was up 58 percent above the ten-year average.

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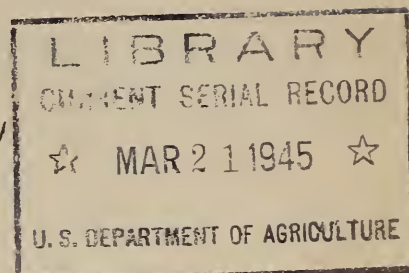
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WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION  
150 Broadway  
New York, 7, New York

February 16th, 1945

TO: Farm Program Directors  
FROM: Donald G. Lerch *Don Lerch*  
SUBJECT: Weekly report on "Feed Supplies".



...FEED SUPPLIES...

Reports to the War Food Administration on the feed situation this past week show the situation is a little tighter than it has been. Part of this has been due to the shortage of boxcars in which to move feeds into the large consuming areas in the East. For example, production of wheat milfeeds in Buffalo was about 80 percent of capacity. Some millers were even behind on their orders that had been previously booked. In only a few cases was feed available above that needed to fill orders already on the books. That feed moved promptly in truckloads to local feed manufacturer. Local stocks are extremely low. Looking backward over the winter so far, we find that dairy farmers of the entire country fed their cows close to a record amount of grain. A little more per cow was fed last winter. Otherwise cows have had heavier grain-feeding this winter than any time in the past fourteen years, the period for which we have records. However, in the North Atlantic States over 5 percent more grain was fed cows than a year ago. The North Atlantic States include the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. This may have come about in part as a result of the favorable feeding ratio. In general feed stuff prices have increased about 60 percent above average, but butterfat prices have increased over 100 percent. In looking ahead to see how the demand for feed and the amount of feed available balance up we see that reports indicate that the total number of laying hens and pullets that are growing into layers, on the farms of this country on February 1st was 9 percent less than a year ago. Crop reporters say that they intend to purchase 4 percent fewer baby chicks this year than last. The prospect, therefore, is that less feed will be needed by the poultry industry in the coming months.



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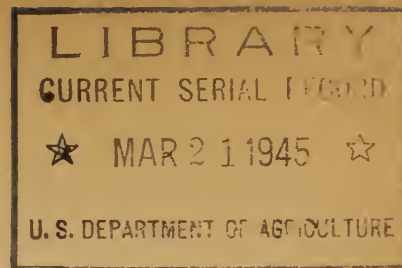
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WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION  
150 Broadway  
New York, 7, New York

February 23, 1945

TO: Farm Program Directors  
FROM: Donald G. Lerch *Don Lerch*  
SUBJECT: Weekly report on "Feed Supplies".

.....FEED SUPPLIES.....

The feed situation the country-over is still tight...Transportation difficulties continue to contribute to the present situation. Such are the reports that have reached the War Food Administration. Wheat millfeed production was increased materially at Buffalo during the week. Even so, transportation difficulties were serious enough that millers ran behind on their contract deliveries. Millers are unwilling to take new orders until they have caught up on their past orders. There was practically no change in the oilseed meal situation. Almost all of the day-to-day production is taken on orders that are now on the books. The only oilseed meal that was moving in any quantity, except on orders that have been on the books for some time, is soybean meal. Moderate quantities of soybean meal that come from the crushings of Mid-Western soybeans are being offered in the Southeast. Even though the feed situation is still tight the country-over, the production of by-product feeds and oilseed meals continues at near-record levels. The supplies of feed that were available for the first quarter of this feeding year, that is, the months of October, November, and December, has been exceeded by only two quarters in the history of this country. Supplies for the entire feeding season, which will end on October 1st of this year, are expected to amount to 15 million tons which compares with about 15 and two-thirds million tons for the last feeding year. At the same time livestock numbers are declining. In terms of grain-consuming animal units there were 147 million on farms on January 1st this year as compared with 171 million last year. On the basis of this number of animals this year's supply of by-product feeds will provide about 200 pounds per grain-consuming animal as compared with 182 last year.

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ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

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1880

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